EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

The Germ as ecre w steamer Sexuals arrived here yes Bre steamship Africa seried at Leverpool to Aug. 4. 2. She experienced a gare on the 24th mit.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Commissioners for signifying the Royal teseat to various bills, and proroguing the two Honess of Parhament, were the Lord Chancellor and three other lords. The commission having been read, the Royal meent was given in the neural form to a number of bills. The Lord Chancellor then proceeded to read her Majesty's Message, which was a follows:

"Mr Lorde and Gentlemen: We are commended by her Majesty to express her additional methods."

by her Mejesty to express her estisfaction at being eached to release you from the duties of a session which, though interrupted has, by your unremiting meaduity, been productive of many amportant measures. Her Mejesty is apply to believe that her relations with foreign Powers are such as to eachle her Mejesty to look with conflience to the preservation of igeneral peace. Her Mejesty thus that had labors of the Propintentianes now attack in the conference at Parls may lead to a satisfactory solution of the various questions which have been referred to them. The efforts, the gallacity, the divotedness displayed in India to be Mejesty forces and those of the East India Company have been above all praise; and her Mejesty hopes that these efforts have aircready been so far carranced with amores, that have aiready been so far cannot with anoness, that the formidable revolt which have reged tanongmout it large portion of her Indian possessions may now, in ear the blessing of Almignly G.d. be speedly suppressed, and peace be restored to those important previous. In this hope her Majesty has given ber willing assent to the sot which you have preed for transferring to ber direct submitty the government. of her loads communes; and her disjecty hopes to be emabled so to the charge the high fact has which she has see mored, so, by a just and imparial administra-tion of the law, to require its advantages and to be subjects of every race and one of, see, by promoting their welfare, to establish and strengthen her empre

India. "Gentlemen of the House of Commons: Her Majes "Gentlemen of the House of Commode: Her Majors to commands us to these you for the judicious linerary with which you have made provision for the engencies of the publics withs. The present station the revenue authorizes Her Majoriy to entertain a certificant hope that the ampoints which you have granted will be found fully accounts to the demands

"My Lords and Gentlemen: The scaling condition of the marropole smat always he a subject of deep interest to her Majesty, and her Majesty has readily sauctioned the act which you have passed for the punification of that noble liver, the present state of which is little creditable to a great bountry, and seriously prejudical to the neath and comfort of the inhabitants of the metropolis. Her Majesty has also willingly assented to an act whereby greater facilities are given to the acquisition by towns and detricus of such powers as may be requisite for promoting works of local improvement, and thus extending more widely the accentages of a unicipal settly recursion.

"Her Majesty trusts that the act which you have passed for the future government of the Soutch Umvenities will be found ingity advantageous to those venerable institutions, and will greatly promote and extend a system of sound moral and reignus education in Souland. The Transfer of Land Still, which extends the power hitherto exercised by the English and Estates Commissioners, and facilitates the acquisition of an indefessible title by purchasers of land in Ireland, cannot fall to be highly benedical to Lords and Gutlemen: The expitary condi-

acquisition of an indefessible title by purchasers of land in Ireland, cannot fall to be highly benefital to the landed proprietors, and to a frame the prosperity of that part of her atsiesty's domitions. The Aut to which her Majesty has assented for the establishment of the Cokeny of Britch Columbia was urgarily required in consequence of the recent districtiveness of godf is that district; but her Majesty hopes that this new colony on the Pacifia may be but one step in the career of steady progress by which her Majesty's dumicions in North America may ultimately be peopled, in an unbroken chain, from the Atlantic to the Pacifia, by a loyal and industrious population of subjects of the British Crown. eyal and industrious population or employed as the difference of Her Majesty thankfully acknowledges the difference of Her Majesty thankfully acknowledges the difference of the south of t

"Her Majesty thank fully acknowledges the diagence and perseverance which have enabled you, in a comparatively short time, to pass these and other measures of inferior but not lesignificant to pertance. Many of you, or returning to your respective counties, have extensive influence to exercise, and outlest to perform of hardly less value to the community than those from the labors of which you are now to be released; and har Majesty entertains a confident assumption that, under the and now of Providence, that industry the desired may be der the guidence of Providence, that indicance may be se emplyyed, and toose duries so performed, arti-deusd to your own henor, and to promote the general wedgers and the happiness of a by all and contented

People."
The Clerk, at the table, having sext read the Commession of Proregation, the Lord Chancelber, in her Majesty's name, formally deal and Paclament to stand proregate to Tuesday, the 19th of October rest.
The Times makes the following comment on her Majesty's Message:
"The Queen's English is proverbially ill used:

The Queen's Logical is private any in lastic pressures on reading 'Her Majesty's Mossage' were unaffected thankfulness that her own lips had not been nearlied with its utterance, and a conviction tractate could have written one a hundred times better. Who does these things ! To what rank of office do they belong! Is anybody at all snewerable for them, or is direct anybody him device and only if the only account. authorship demortusily avoided? The only account we can give of the matter of this document is that Munisters, feeling they had really something to say, and had got a repuration of being rather too completions, resolved to leave as much as possible to the imagination of the public."

The London Times of August 2 contains a longthy

report of the late session.

The Bombay mail had arrived containing private

The Bombay mail had arrived contribute private correspondence of an interesting rature, and files of papers to the di July.

The Times says: "We have great pleasure in an acureing test, in partial recognition of his brilliant services in India, Sir Hugh R as has been appointed to the command of the dots Regiment."

The Post says: "Mr. W. W. F. Synge, of the Foreign Office, has been appointed Secretary to Sir W. Gure Ouseley's special mission to Central America."

THE LATE GALES .- Advices received at Lloyd's on The Lark Gains.—Advices received at Lloyd's on Saturday, July 31, and the praceding day, brought a numerous het of osculaties. Upward of a dozen vessels foundered in the North Sea. The less of two steamers is also announced, via: the Ree, trading between Merceunb and Belfant, with passenge a and merchandies, which has ashore on the Copeland R. cha; the ether is that of the French steamer Casimir, which was in collision in Havre Roads with the Eigheb steamer British Queen, from Laverphol. The force of the collision was so great that the Casimir almost immediately filled and went down. The crew fortunately were saved.

nately were saved.

THE IRISH ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT - Pte The Inits ENCOMPRED ESTATS COURT — Pre-Herald cays: "The new act respecting the disposal of encomplered estates has received the Royal assent. The total amount of morey received from the cou-mercement of the sales to the present rescues over £20,000,000, of which not more than £3,000,000 was contributed by English and Scotten purchasers. There were 2,380 estates sold, which were divided into 11,000

were 2,380 estates sole, which were divided into 11,000 kee, and the purchasers number up ward of 8,000.

The Times's Paris correspondent says? "Some plans of Cherbonig, lately got up by a publisher here, were seized before publicative, and the lithograph stone defaced; and orders have been given to sense all such plans as give the number and description of the guasic the articles ding the harbor and town. M. Franch, captain of a figure, win served with distriction in the French salions had bettered before Sovastopol, is appointed to the command of the shear corrected Duchayla, with marinetime to sail without delay for the Red Ses. A Commissioner Etheodeliary will proceed with him to Jindah."

Figure at the Sus Newspaper Office.—On Mogazy night, August 2, a fire of stone ferminable chart

Fine at the SUN Newspaper Office — O. Mon-nay high!, August 2, a fire of rather forminable obst-acted by ke and in The Non messages princing and publishing effice, No. 112 Strand. London. Natwith-strading all the efforts of the fire brigade, the flames continued to descend from the upper floors, unturneed floors were entirely enveloped in flames. The damage must be very considerable, for according to extend appearance, the three upper floors of the back build-ing are burneout, and two in from:

MURDER OF A VOUNG LADY BY HER LOVER IN YORKSHIRE.

IN YORKSHIRE.

From The Looks Mercary Aug 3.

The quiet and secluded village of Darloy, near Ripeley, on the line of the Looks Northern Railway, was yesterday the scene of underal excitement, in consequence of the discovery of the murder, by her loves, of a young person named Mary Jane Scate, under circumstances of great barbarity and cruelty. The deceased, who was about twenty-two years of age, was the daughter of Mr. Thomas Ackinson, factorisms, residing at Darloy, and her murderer, James Arkinson, is the son of Mr. Thomas Arkinson, factorisms at the beginning of the murth was most spinner, a gentleann of come local position, and position, and position, and position, and position and position of children extending itself to that of love as they grew to manhood and weak hearing to look mount the white horse of the Bey. The Turks religion as a future partner through his, Unforts

astely, the father of Athiness and the mother of the deceased did not approve of the moth, and about a year ago, after mere, perhaps, then the neural consects here, the connection was braken off, the deceased accepting the addresses of a years men memod that The new love, however, did not prove permanent, and after a few months, Mise Scale brake off the courtship with Gill and permitted the retewal of that with her old lover. The attenuess of the latter were continued as before their interruption twelve months previously, but on Thresday lant, on the occarion of a gale at Bewerley Park, Athiness as Mise Scale in conversation with Gill, and this circumstance appears to have enoted a strong feeing of jastoury; and a day or two after he met one of Mise Scale brothers, to whom he complained of her conduct. Whether his passion at that time suggested the fearful crime he afterward perpetrated a moneraum but his they were seen to go up Stump late, apparently on very good terms. This was about 9 o'clock. Shortly afterward Athiness returned home and went to bed. The absence of the deceased created no measures at home, as see had been in its habit of staying with her nacks. Mr. Downes, farmer. At day break ners morating, Arkiness's brother, who slept in the same room, noticed blood upon the shirt of the former, and asked how it had come there when he was horrified by being fold by his brother that he had murdered Mary Jane Scale toe previous night. The father was imme. nately, the father of Atkinens and the mother of the how it had some there when he was nor had by being told by his brother that he had murdered Mary Jane Scatte the previous right. The father was immediately called up and the family roused. In the mean time, however, a man known by the asine of Potter Dick, while going along Stump lace, about 5 o'clock, found the diceased laid in the diton, with her throat cut and quite dead. He gave an elarm, and Mr. Geo. Disk, while going slong states as a solution of check, found the decased late in the disch, with her throst cut and quite dead. He gave an alarm, and Mr. Geo. Borton, songeon, and Pohoeman Chifford, were sond on the spot, but their services were of no awal. The decessed, when hourd, was laid on her back, and and presented a most fearful speciacle. Her head was rearly severed from her body, her dress and finds we essaturated with clotted blood, her eyes protunded from the sockets with the most ghastly expression, indicating the violence of her dying convulsions, and the ground was covered with evidences of the fearful struggle that had taken place. The parasol of the decased was broken to buces, and her prayer book was found by her side. The body was removed to the New Iro, and Arkinson being the last person seen in her company he was taken into cartody, when he admitted the moder, stating that he had out her throat with a knife, which he had secreted in Mr. Myers a wall, and declaring that it was his mother and her father who had caused it by opposing their morriage. The knife ian ordinary class knife is morriage. The knife ian ordinary class knife is morriage. The knife ian ordinary class knife is merchange. The knife is not be adjusted the police officer to the wall, and pointing divide, and it is also that that four the adjustic field of the mod that is a consect that

At the spot where the instructed budy we found to a small embankership of the mid takes from the self-ining ditch, and it is supposed that Atherson ned thrown his victim upon it, and then dather thrust. As we have previously stated, the ground shows that a violent struggle ensued, the decreased, though only a weakly person, being with difficulty

overpowered.

The prisoner was in the first instance removed to Pateley Bridge, and attarward to Ripon, where he was taken before Charles Onley, esq, charged with the willing mores of Mary Jacs Soulfe.

He is a good looking young man, and appeared to be everpowered by his feelings. Previous to the charge heing made he gave utberance to several materials.

s connected with this melancholy effor, among such, "I have been very happy ever since I left

which, "I have been very happy ever since I left.

"Pateley Bridge. I have committed a great crime,
"but I am quite content. I can go freely to the gai"low. I can frigive the vilest of the vile. I am
"guity. I left her about 9j o'clock last night."
The prisoner was remanded until 11 o'clock on
Wednerdsy rest, at Knaresbro".
On leaving the dick the prisoner, turning round,
said: "Gentlemen, I hope to meet you all in Heaven."
The inquest on the hody will be opened to day, befire Mr. Brown, the Corener for the district.
Inspector Wetherall one of the West-Riding detectives sationed at Wax-field, went over to Darley
last high, to get up the onee and it is probable that
the inquiry this morring will only be of a formal character, there not having been sufficient tune as yet to
look after the nelessary evidence.

FRANCE.

The Times's correspondent says: "It is said that in consequence of the capture of the Chinese forts, extracrduary premotions are to take place in the rays. The resignation of General Daumas has been definitely are pied. The meeting of the Pleappoten that which took place on Saturday was prolonged to a late hour. No day is fixed for the rest sitting, as the accept will be leaving Paris for Cherbourg."

M. Dennis Pould, the collaborated backet, and brother of Achille Fund, Minister of State, died yesterday (Saturday) in Paris.

Saturday) in Paris.
The Times's Paris correspondent easys: " It is posi-The Times Peris correspondent eags: "It is positively stated that the Euperer, on the occasion of
his set, will publish a decree granting a full and free
percon for all denses of the Press previously committed. It is added that several of the restrictions
by which the Press is transmised as to be removed,
hu all future of uses are to be pumished with in-

THE CHERROUS CHERROUNG FESTIVITIES -The Pers, which is one of the fivest vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fleet, takes the Members of the House of Commons to Cherhourg; and the Salsette another of their core with amers, goes over with the Directors of the Company.

BELGIUM.

ITALY.

THE NEAPOLITAN STATE THIALS — The Post says:

"The King has granted their lives to the seven prisoners condemned to death in the Supri trisis. The capital puri binest in the case of No tera and two others is commuted for the galleys in perpetuity; that of the remaining four for twenty-five years in irons. The sections does not mention the English and Sardinian subjects."

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, July 30.—In the sitting of the Diet yesterday, the Committee on the affairs of Hoissein proposed to ceclare in ufficient the reply of Danmark, and to order messares of execution.

DENMARK.

The Times's correspondent says it is stated very pos-itively that Denmark will certainly make no further correspons.

RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY .- The Vienna Gazette asys: THE RUSSIAN NAVY.—The Victory Gazetic exvisThe efforts which Russ a bas been making for some
time past to increase her havy are so considerable,
that her own building yards are not sufficient for the
purpose. She has been having vessels built in Englard, France and America, under the superintendence of officers of the Russian Navy. The reorganization of the Bultio first is now complete, and
rechors 27 ships of the line and several smaller vesas a title up counting con-basts. se a, without counting gui-boats. As the number in the Black Sea has been reduced, the Government has endesvored to compensate for this loss by increasing the fittills in the Caspian Sea, and by greating a re-spectable naval force in Eastern Siberia and at the menth of the River Amour.

TURKEY.

The following private telegrams were received by The Times: Accounts have been received from Con-stantinopie which state that 200 persons have been arrested at Jiddah. The Ports, it is said, has made representations to Ser Renry Bulwer on the subject of

the occupation of Perin.

A telegraphic dispatch to The Times, from Spez, sercurees that Ismail Pasta, appointed Ottomac Commissioner to Jidosh, had arrived there on the 21s of July, coming from Constantinople.

Con a isstorer to Judoch, had arrived there on the class of July, coming from Constantinople.

The Moniture shoulders that the Governments of France and England have some of an understanding with the Porter with reference to the recent hornible events at Judoch, with a view to due reparation. The conduct of the Ottoman authorities will be strictly inquired into, and all guilty persons, of whatever rank, will be punished according to their deserts. Indemnities, payable by the towns who have had any share in the massacre will be given to all who suffered, either in person or in property.

The Times's Paris correspondent says: "Accounts from the frontions of Bassia of the 24th July state that the battle which took place between the Turks and Constant at the beginning of the month was most sanguinary. The Bey Kuishowitch appeared on the field of battle with 2,000 mounted horsemen, but he was killed, with 267 of his men. The Christians were the wictors on all points, and they advanced to the road which leads from News to Predjar. They captured several horses, and the Christian Warwade mounted the white horse of the Bay. The Turks rale

INDIA.

The Post has the following telegram:

"Managittes, Ju y 31.—According to the latest news from India, Sir C. Campbell had issued a general order to the troops, informing them that they were new to go into cantonnesis, and that their offender operations would be suspended until after the

iny seasor.

"The Princess of Jhansi had been killed.

"The amnesty is to terminate on the lat S

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Times has the following: It is believed that the Government contemplate taking advantage of the improved prospects of the mosey market to raise, at an early period, the beliance of £3.579,000 still remaining available under the India Loan Act, passed at the commercement of the assession for £8.008,000. The requirements of the Government of India for the remainder of the year are estimated at £5.172,000, but there are Exchequer Bills and Bonde on hand to the amount of £1.508,000 while the power still remains of amount of £1.598,000 while the power still remains of issuing £1.135,000 India Bonds to make up the authoissuing £1 135 000 India Bonds to make up the Salvad-rized £7,000 000. The further sum of £1,653,900, in Bonds, may also be issued in place of £633,900 motified for discharge, and £1,000,000 deposited as security for a loss from the Bank of England, which will fail due

October. It is stated that Fund Panha is expected in London from Paris, with the view of satering into arrange-ments with Mesers. Rothschild and Baring for the

lorg talked of Turkien load.
Calli is about to raise a load of £1,400,000 for rail-way purposes. Advices from Visuos seem to express a doubt as to the Government being prepared to fulfil

a doubt as to the Government being prepared to fulfill their place for a resumption of specie payments on the lat January.

Arrangements for the Red Sea telegraph line to India have at length been positively concluded, and the terms are such as to leave no doubt the capital will be immediately obtained. A new prospecting just issued states that the Government have granted a guaranty of 4) per cent for fifty years. The portion of the line between Alexandria and Aden is first to be constructed, and the nominal amount proposed to be subscribed in £800,000, in shares of £30 each. The scribed is £800,000, in shares of £20 each. The guaranteed interest is to commence immediately upon whatever sum may be paid up. The Tra Trabe, August 2—The deliveries in Loc-

The Tea Teans, August 2—The deliveries in London estimated for the week were \$33,412 fb, which is a decrease of 23,317 fb, compared with the previous statement. By the arrival of the Africa from New-York with £133,649, and by the Parana from the West Indies and Mexico with £394,785, thus making the total arrival of specie and builton to day (Fuesday) £438,381.

day) £438,381.
The letters from Bombay to day
The Times says: The letters from Bombay to day (Therday) confirm the statement that the rate of Exchange had become 3 or 4 per cent more favorable for this country, and it is added that a further decline

was expected.

The following is from The Times (City Article, The day, Aug. 3: "The English tunds have shown rather less animation

The English tunds have shown rather less animation to day, but the market has not less its favorable tone. The expected issue of additional ladia debantares to the amount of £3,579,000, and the revived anticipation regarding a new Turkish loan, together with probled emands from other sources, had a little influence in damping the ardor of speculation. On the other hand, some further large specie arrivals from America, the West Indies, &c., the satisfactory character of the details from Bombay, both political and commercial, and the continuence of brilliant weather for the harvest, tended to empror equificance."

American Securities were firm, especially New-York

American Securities were firm, especially New York Centra, Illin is Central and Michigan Central. Great Western of Canada advanced nearly 10%. Grand Trunk of Canada was flat. Atlantic Telegraph was regoliated at 340 and 336 the £1,000 shares.

THE CANADIAN PARL AMENT.

TORONTO, Monday Aug. 16, 1858.

Toronto, Monday Aug. 16, 1868.

The Canadian Parliament was proregued to-day. The Governer made the following speech.

Honorable gentlement: I congratulate you on having closed the seesien, and am happy to find that the surjects which have been recommended to your consideration have received attention at your hands. The act of abolishing imprisonment for dobt and preferential assignments in Upper Canada will tend to the sesimilating of the laws of the two sections of the Privince, and must be of benefit in its operation. Our steam communication with Europe has continued to work successfully, and I have little doubt that you have done well in providing for the regular mail service by steam during the season to Gerbe and the Lower Provinces. The appropriation for a postal like to Red Kiver will open a continuous mail route under the control of the Canadian Government, from that settlement to Nive-Sectia. I am glad to find that the Customa tauff has undergone your revision, and ragret that I cannot speak of the commercial crisis which has passed over the country as something that has entrely cased. I emessity pray that the complete restoration of our prosperity may not long be delayed. I propose in the course of the recess to communicate with her Majesty's Government, and with the Government of the sister Celenies in another matter of very great importance. I am desirous of inviting them to discuss with us the pricipes on which a bond of a Faderal character, usuing the Provinces of Eritish North America, may perhaps bereafter be practicable. I now release you by proroguing the present Parliament.

Mississippi - John J. McRae is to succeed the la-The debate on the fortifications of Aniwerp was continued in the Belgian Cuambers on Thursday. State Rights" or anti-Compromise candidate for Governor in 1850, when Henry S. Foote headed the rien" ticket and beat him.

PENNSYLVANIA - The Hon. WM. MONIGOMERY IS running again for Congress in the XXth District, having received the regular Democratic nomination. The District comprises the Countles of Washington, Fayeite and Greene, of which the former only has appointed conferees to a Republican District Convention The County Conventions of Fayette and Greene, grateful to Mr. M. for his opposition to Lecompton, virtually decided not to oppose his reelection. In view of this refusal, SETH T. HURD, Editor of The Clipper (Browneville), and widely known for his capital Fremost speeches, announces himself as an independent candidate against Mr. M. If the Lecomptonites should thereupon bolt Mr. M., his prospect would be gloomy indeed.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH

A correspondent of THE TRIBUSE, Mr. Wm. Lyon, in a letter in yesterday morning's paper, which has attracted a good deal of attention, claims the honor of baving invented the Submarine Telegraph for Mr. John J. Craven, who, in 1816, after a great number of persevering experiments with a variety of substances. finally succeeded in making a cable by insulating a wire with gutta percos, and laying it first in the Passaid River, and afterward across the North River, between New-York and Jersey City. Such a fact is of great interest; and now that two hemispheres are connected. and a new era has dawned upon us, by an instantaneous communication between the Old World and the New, so wonderful and magnificent that the human mind almost falls to comprehend it-an event which make fable tame and mirrore commonplace—the world should not fail to do justice and to render its except praise to all these was have contributed by their genius to this sublime result. Test Mr. Craven is the actual inventor of the table, and first successfully last it beneath a body of water, there is, we suppose, no doubt. The confirmation of the claim made for him we find in Tux N. Y. TRIBUSE of April 19, 1848, the following "A DESIDERATEM OFFICE -It is known that

A Desturation Obtained—It is known that has hitherto been impossible to send the electricitied across telegraph wires when they were submerged and that percevering efforts have been made to obviate the difficulty. We learn tout it has at last been done, Mr. J. J. Craven exvirg succeeded, after averail at perments, in descovering a mode of conveying the find through water, and that he has applied it with perfect a rease at the crossing of the Passan River on the New York and Philadelpura like. He is also about to apply it to crossing the Hadron from Jersey City to the side.

It is not often that inventors and discoverers can find so complete a recognition of their claims and merits by contemporary witnesses as this. And now that time nas made marifest the immense importance of these early labors of Mr. Craven in the science of Talegraphing let the world be none the less generous in acknowledging his claims.

Mr. Craven is, we noderstand, still a resident of Newark. At the time of his experiments on a submar ne cable he was in the employ of Professor Morne, but he afterward acquired a professional education, and is now a very successful physician at Newnyk.

GOLD-DIGGING IN MINNESOTA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

GRANT COUNTY, Wis., Aug. 11, 1858. Hearing reports of discoveries of gold in various parts of lows, I determined to go and see for myself, and for that purpose left my home in Grant County, in company with a friend, on the 20th of July last. We traveled leisurely by our own conrevance, and visited several localities in Iows, but found no gold. While there we heard from many credible sources that gold had been discovered in considerable quantities at and near Orinoco, which is a village on the Zumbro River (formerly Wasi Olu), in Olmsted County, Minnesota. We forthwith started for that place, and arrived there ou

July 29.

The chief diggings are, at present, about four miles north of the piace on the banks of the Zumbro. We found from 200 to 400 men prospecting, or on the Companies' ground, working on chinery for washing out the gold. There are two Companies who have nearly completed their works. They style themselves the Orinoco and the Eureka Mining Companies. They have built two large wheels for the purpose of raising the water of the river into strices. One sluice, of 400 feet in length, in new complete, and the Company expect to com-mence washing the present week, if their quick-

Claims are staked out, and a piece of ground 15 eet in width and 500 feet long, is assigned to each The groundrent is five per cent of the gold fier the expenses of the machinery are paid on of the earnings. A space of about 600 rods along the river is now mostly claimed. Miners must work at least one day in a week to keep their claims good. Below these, is another Company preparing for work on what is called Whipple's Bar. Most of the miners are waiting to see the success of the Companies before erecting wheels and sluices for

themselves, or buying water.

The bed rock of the river is red sandstone. Upon it, about twenty feet above the level of the water, s overlaid the lower magnesian limestone, and this constitutes the main part of the bluffs. The whole surface of the country is covered with drift sand, pebbles and large granite bowlders. The gold appears to be originally found in a layer of reddish sand, of which there is a layer of varying thickness spread over a large extent of country. This sand is also found in large, long drifts, often of many feet in depth, generally running to the north of west and south of east. The line of bowlders also appears to run in the same direction.

The deposit on which these companies are working is from eight to ten rods in width, where cut through by the Zumbro, twenty feet high above the water, and at least six feet below. What is its length is not yet ascertained, though some think they have traced it for helf a mile. Every bushel of this appears to contain a little fine gold. It is universally believed that near the bed-rock coarse gold will be found. We washed panfuls of sand from the surface and a foot or two below, and found every one of them to contain a little fine gold. I saw pans washed which produced from fifteen to twenty cents worth, but did not think it safe to estimate the top sand at more than five cents a bushel, or \$1 a land. Some streaks are richer than others, and some persons have washed out as high as \$2 per day, but as it is impossible to separate the ine gold without quicksliver, they have given over for the present. The companies claim that with their sluices, and with quicksilver, they can wash and extract the gold from ten wagon-loads of sand for each man employed, and this would yield them

at least \$10 apiece per day.

The largest pieces found in this neighborhood are The largest pieces found in this neighborhood are worth near a dollar, and from that down. The river sand and bars appear to be equally profific of gold, and there are many old channels of the river new filled with send from 10 to 30 feet deep, through which the gold appears to be equally disseminated. There is enough at any rate in this locality to give employment to thousands of persons for many years, and I have no doubt will afford moderate and regular wages. The gold is found everywhere—on the type of highs on the low lands. tops of bluffs, on the prairies, and on the low lands and river bottoms. Wherever they sink wells the gravel and sand afford gold. Literally the gold is so diffused that you can scarce take up a pan mil of earth beneath the soil, and not find a few particles

As this gold came with the drift we may reasonably suppose that the coarser gold was dropped ere it reached this place. Consequently we may look north-west for the coarser gold. One thing is evident, the gold was not produced where it is found.

The quartz, whose disintegration released the gold, must be sought for in another country, probably in the Lake Superior formation, or west of it.

Whether it be for good or evil, I cannot doubt that Minnesota will produce gold in large quantities, perhaps inexhaustible. Though the yield is but small, water is plenty and the sand easily washed. To those who are desirous of seeking gold, I would say that Minnesota is much nearer than Friser River or California and offers much surer inducements. Provisions are cheap, lumber for a trifle you can go from Galena, Prairie du Chien, or La Crosse to Lake City on Lake Pepin, where you will be within a few miles of the

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH-INFANT MORTALI-TY IN CITIES-THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL-STEAM FIRE ENGINES-POLITICS-RAILROAD COMPETITION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16, 1858. Some of our sagacious thinkers are beginning to speculate on the relative effect of the Atlantic Cable on New-York and Philadelphia. This city, once the great emporium of American commerce bas been distanced by New-York. Boston and New-Orleans have surpassed her, while Baltimore is fast coming up to our highest standard. New-York imports \$195,000,000 sanually, while we import but \$16,000,000. Yet we buy some 40,000,000 from New-York of these foreign imports, and though we manufacture largely, yet some \$8,000,000 of Pennsylvania goods are annu-'ly sent to New-York suctions, where they may be sold free from the stupid State tax which is here usposed on all auction sales of demestic manufactures. Our legislation tends to drive business from our own limits to accelerate the centralizing tendencies of your city. It is true that our do mestic commerce is immense and annually increasing, but its results on the general prosperity are widely different from those of an extended foreign trade. Wealth and power are inseparable from commercial supremacy. We see how everything tends to a colossal centralization in New York. The At-lantic Cable we regard as a huge stride in the same direction. This centralization is the dream by day and by night of your bankers, your merchants, and your almost omnipotent Press. We see that the news of the world must center in you, and we know that the center of intelligence must in the end ome the great emporium of commerce, money, enterprise and financial talent, constituting such a combination as must keep your great city in all future time as the focus toward which all conceivable tributaries must inexitably converge. But while seeing all this accomplished, no unpreserous regrets

seeing in this accomplished, no unpenerous regists at your ascendency affect us.

The vast mortality among infants in our large cities, is the scandal of the medical profession. It is true they do not prescribe swill-milk or green apbles, yet they seem to be dencient in proper anti-dotes to both. In the first six months of this yea the deaths in Philadelphia amounted to 5.015, being 305 less than last year, and of this denination 300 are in scarlet fewer cases, that plague prevailing last year as an epidemic. The deaths in January were 417 less than last year, while in June they were 400 more than in Jupe a year ago. Death like the quantity of rain to fall, seems to maintain a grim average for the year. The sun-stroke killed many in June, and cholera infantum swept off 72 children during the belf year. During the same period 2-6 were still-bord, and the whole number of children dying under five years of age was 2,021, 1

or very near 43 per cent of the actual mortality. This enermous waste of infantile life may be attribu-ted to bad diet, unseasonable clothing, to crowded, damp, unwholesome dwellings, peat-up cours and dripping cellars, where the bright sun and pure air never penetrate. It is here the seeds of death are pisnted in the infantile system, and nothing but a comprehensive sanitary reformation of a thousand nuisances will avail to check this frightful destruction of life. Surface drainage, cheap bath and washhouses, where the multitude may wash and be cleaned, would do wenders for us. Only 33 deaths are returned as occurring from intemperance and mania a potu. But there must be a great error If the thousands of groggeties among us could be abolished, and the sale of the vile poison they dis-

pense be suppressed, these semi-annual tables of city mortality would tell a very different story.

The deep hold which the religious movement has taken of the public mind, is illustrated by a new demonstration, making those services a permanency which aforetime were only transient and itinerant A tract of some thirty acres has been purchased at Camden, Delaware, as the site on which religious camp meetings are hereafter to be be held periodically. This ground is well supplied with running water, shade-irees, and all other conveniences for accommodating a multitude of persons. It reached by railroad from this city with great facity, so much so as to be in reality a kind of suburb. A large brick building will be erected for the sto rage of 500 tents and all other appliances of a great demonstration. Heretofore these bulky fixtures have been moved about from place to place at great expense. On Friday the first formal demonstration was made by dedicating the ground to religious pur-poses. A large congregation had assembled, and some 450 tents are now erected. These are placed on avenues crossing each other at right angles, and constitute the ground of a vast canvas city, most pleasing to behold. Some sixteen are large union tents, intended as representatives of well-known Churches in this city. They are really imposing affairs. Then there are capacious boarding-house tests, to which belong a multitude of small detached canvas pyramids for sleeping. More than a hundred ministers have visited the meeting, and of the people there seems to be no end. Stands for preaching are erected at numerous points beneath wide-spreading trees. The first service is held around the principal stand at an early hour in the moraling, where seats are provided for a large congregation. Here notice is given of the order of exercises for the day, with preachers' names, &c., to which succeed the sermon, singing, exhertation, the ceremonies usual at camp meetings. Special preyer-meetins are held at intervals in many of the tents throughout the day and evening. On this tents throughout the day and evening. On this inauguration of perhaps the most gigantic religious festival of the day, an extraordinary number of de-vost persons assembled, without interruption or annovance from city rowdies, and it broke up on Monday with promise of increased attendance another season.

Your authorities ought to send a deputation here to witness a good rousing fire, and see for themto witness a good rousing fire, and see for themselves how complete a damper the steam engine is on such an occasion. At midnight on Friday a destructive fire broke out in a three-story brick building at the corner of Shipper and Swansen streets, occupied by cabinet makers. Two adjoining houses of no great value were burnt. Thence it extended to the Mariner's Church, but here the steam engines interposed a veto and evidently stopped what, with nothing but hand engines, would have been a heavy loss of property. Two of these machines sucked up water from the river close by, and poured an as-tonishing deluge on all the inflammable neighborhood. They undoubtedly saved property equal to six times their cost. The whole vicinity was made up of combustibles which nothing but steam power could combustiones which nothing but steam power condi-have saved. Hereafter it would seem as if a sweep-ing fire could never be repeated in this city. In less than a year some twelve of these powerful machines will be in use among us. They meet with high favor from citizens, firemen and insurance offices. They are moreover great moral reformers, abolishing the vocation of an army of loafers and rowdies whose principal occupation it has been to man the

ropes and fement the most murderous broils. The contest in John Hickman's adjoining Congressional District is going on with a fervor unusual in that peaceful region. Hickman, you know, is a resolute Anti-Lecompton Democrat, who voted steadily against the abomination. His renomination has brought him out on the stump, active, fluent and convincing. He crowds his Lecompton opponent terribly close, and if our Republicans in Chester and Delaware Counties are wise, and make no

nomination, Hickman gees in with a rusb.

In this city a vile cabal, unquestionably fed by
Locofeco money, has attempted to get up a
Straight-out American Convention and ticket. But their Convention soon degenerated into a beastly row, such as your Five Points has never exceeded. There was scratching and fighting of the most damaging description, the active parties emerging from the scrimmage with bloody noses, black eyes, and inexpressibles so furthfully ripped up as to be essentially tatterdervalion. Finally came the police, and a quick stampede. It is clear that cock won't fight any longer in Philadelphia.

felt very sens bly at our Stock Board. These effects are silent but disastrous. It would be imprudent to go into particulars. We are quietly but impatiently waiting to see which of these corporations is first to give up the ghost, or whether both are not to be to give up the ghost of whether both are not to be ruined. Some of as begin to see that while bank officers impover a their institutions by secret robberry, railroad officials ruin theirs while the stockholders are looking on—say in open day. If such management affects your reputation here, where some of us can measurably understand the matter, what effect is it to have on confidence in Europe, where not one man in ten thousand can comprehend it / Railroad were not made to be run into the ground.

That gorgeous floral wender, the American sloe, noticed in a former letter, is new in bloom. The flower stem is 20 feet high, with 17 branches. As t blooms but once in a century, none of the present concration can expect to see a repetition. publicly exhibited by its generous owner, Mr. George H. Stuart, for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Nonristown, Pa., Aug. 13, 1858. In the beginning of September a Convention will be held in this borough to place in nomination a cardida e for Corgress. Among those who sepire to this office, we may name James Hooven, David Newport, John Weed and M. Williamson. These are all good men. and any one of these would make a good run, with good prospect of success. Owen Jones, the present representative, was undoubtedly be renominated by the Slave Democracy. He is lar from being popular, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether he can be reesected. His conduct in Congress proves bim one on whem no dependence can be pisced. He is a man of to talents, and to no respect qualified for the place. He is, however, extremely wealtny, and to this he ower his present position. His majority in this district in 1856 was over fifteen hundred. Large as this majority may appear, it can yet be overcome, if our friends will but exert themselves. Toe Puilstelphia portion of the district gave Mayor Henry in the Spring more than eleven hundred majority, and in this county-Mon', mery-we can reduce the Bucharan majulty as low as five hundred. This you will perceive would elect our nonlines. The people in this district are proused as they have never been before. Our coarufecturing establishments are closed to a great extent, and those usually employed in these works thrown out of work. Of course toese men wish to know why it is that our mills and factories are lying idle, and any information they may obtain on this subjees is not calculated to strength in their faith in Siav Democracy. Be assured toat the workingmen w render a good account the coming Fall They carnot be lorger deceived. Nonatstows.

The hody of a map was yicked up near Eastport Me., one day last week, with a line around his wrist to a hook on the end of which a large hallbut was attached. As an empty best had been picked up the day neture, it is supposed the man had been hauled everticerd from it by the fielt.

FROM THE WEST. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO, 11 , Aug. 11, 182 I have often wished the wo king men of Butter I have cries would act on the advice so firequently come them in your columns—leave the sections caling to which over-crowded seaports have been apply the st, and reek such employment as the leters, as prairies, afford. Ustil recently, I bad by a perturities of estimating the recourses of the water region - knew no hing of its especity to make appro-lation numbered by the million; the more I would beerve, the clearer my ideas of Western immigration has tempted me to exclaim, in the words of sand Lever, "O, come to the West!" and to real to gether for you a few items from my field solve.

Whiteside County is due West of this, and a western boundary is the Mississippi River. List. cessible from the East by the Falton and Disce to lice Railroad. Marrison, the county sest, is located to that road; but the towns of most important as Fully p, on the Mississippi, and Sterling about It wis eart of the county town. I stepped from the care Sterling a few days since, and found it a busy line place of over 3,000 inhabitants; it is built scatteringh the intermediate shaces are hossiply purpores possible of new corners; there are three botcle, one or them the Wallace House, large, commodinue, and well verlated-and surpassed in all its departments by fee hotels in the Western country. There so arend schools; the school fund is commensured was the

hotels in the Western country. These answers schools; the school fund is commissioned with the educational wants of the people, and willy savid management keep nace with the dram on 0.8 School Presbyterians, Mathodists. Congregational and Baptists, are represented there, the two formers, ing substantial churcheditiess. Farmers, for many ing substantial churcheditiess. Farmers, for many round, make Sterling their trading point—there has many bands, me brick blocks, occupied as food ornigists, dry goods daalers shoe stores, its action was films, marsance offices, bands, & . will be are reveral lumber yares, strage and comments houses, flouring and planing mults, and an emocompany. Of course there are lawyers there.

There is a great water-power at Sterling—the keep non-book River or in the West, the dam is substitual structure, which cost \$10,000. It is to be regret that this privilege has yet been turned to so nitile to only the saving and planing mults are substituted to so not have a tariff to prove how incustly—some time morning the natives will readinate what we want and must have—a tariff to prove how incustly—some time morning the natives will sent showed Yankee manufacturer making a note only and reckoning how soon he can have the Pravile Sia Manufacturing Company's works in operation woolen mult as big as Harris's at Woonseks, R. L. a cotton and de lame factory as large, may be action and ce lame factory as large, may be action much place. There are two or three fortests like here, wanting for the men who will guilge long of can be brought down the river. A fundery and here, would be part of the product will be a better with a beef and pork-packing concern will occur in the same in the content of the product, will be a better with a beef and pork-packing concern will occur in a product of the product will be a better which as beef and pork-packing concern will occur in the manufacturer. It has give to be river.

I have a beef and pork-packing concern will occur in the annufacturer of the product of the p

mat is warred immediately, if I may judge from an I have observes.

I have observes to find toat a goody managed buildings had been erected the year, while larged for the large has had been erected the year and in the half had quarries of it have been partly worked, the next quarries of it have been partly worked, the next quarries of it have been partly worked, the next quarries of it have been partly worked, the next quarries of it have been partly worked, the next quarries of it have been partly worked, the next quarries of it have been partly worked, the next quarries of it have been partly worked, the next quarries of it have been partly worked. The next had been partly worked they have been partly worked to be a such that they have a such the content of the large of a such as they have a such the more than the content of the had a such that they in frequent these.

It is consistent has often have asked I believe—to

the other a swing ferry—both of which are kept in frequent uses.

The question has often been asked I believe—is Rock River bavigable ! Some of the town makes of it beaks appear to have thought that that was material chalders ion if the way they bave but dome is put in evidence. But let that pass firms ment. A few days since a little sterm when small rims and down fir in Ruckford to Diam, on a page came down fir in Ruckford to Diam, on a page trip. She pites in Summer thin, between Original Rockford, can bring along 1 500 but he is of rain, both her crew, possengers, fuel, and other exceptions; set one way and another it is meaninged so as to make the rinde of the season pay. If there were a lock is the email of the pressure to Rock Island and pixers between. On Thursday, 5th inst., Mr. Martin Rich, from He

east for pessure to Rock Island and places between.
On Toursday, 5th lest., Mr. Martie Rich, from Homon, Wis., come into port at Sieling was a raft of umber, which is said three inflame, or ught down to ther some 250 miles. His case, accounted of 150 sticks of square timber 40 feet long, 30,000 feet of beards and planks, 110,000 string es, 60 000 lights of sash, and 5 (10 rect of tubing. The partyleft Horizon on the 15th June, but were delayed 21 days on the passage down. They passed over miles days, late that it is the same of the same and the same of the same and the same of the same o quick stampede. It is clear that cock won't fight by longer in Philadelphia.

The cut-throat consequences of the sublime folly ow enacted on the Central and Eric Railroads are left very sensibly at our Stock Board. These effects are such that the transfer of the sublime folly on the care last Saintage of the sublime folly of the sublime folly of the sublime folly of the cut-throat consequences of the sublime folly sensibly at our Stock Board. These effects are such that the transfer of the sublime for the

business at Sterling, to make lamber for the western part of the State, and get logs by river from Wiscomia. When in Whiteside I cross dover (reather into the town of Judan, and fund it a very pleasact rest to travel. I had heard of Dr. L. S. Penanugar's orchards, so I resolved to see his place; and wast not there I almost existenced, as do the Quesal Shelm. One half the aplander and not been told. The Doctor has 1,000 fruit trees in any chard of a cree-all the choice varieties of apple and per among them. His lursery is crowded full of years trees and extends over 20 acres, while has home farm of 500 acres is waving in lurioristic with corn, wheshoats and but kinded; and he has the year 70 awards of here. His honey crop last year weighed nearly a title.

among them. His nursery is crowded full of year trees and extends over 20 acres, while his bonds and of 500 acres is waving in lutriance with cers, sheel, oats and buckwheat; and he has this your IU warms of bees. His bottey crop last year whighed nearly a tun! A dealer from St. Paul bonght 2000 barrels of appear from him for that makes. He has a great spring near his house, into which he has flowed a lyculance ram which rends up a large atleash of which through his dwelling, supplies his barrylard and anti-habitrown in Winter. The Dictor's philosophy is, that our Limons tarmore are dershed in duty to the meelves in not planting these, especially functiones; and what he especially deplores (along with you) is that there is so muon had untilled, so much food for extile going to waste on the yet ashrehm pravies here—lood unused that would led thousands in his own neighborhood—while we are ingressed on the best with the stop short. I could fill a commandable for the present in say, the dector came out here from New Jersey, about twelfy yours ago. He has grown with the growth of the State; his name is a knowlead work smoog fruit growers and at recticultural exhibitions; and so popular and thrifty are that trees he supplies, that some dealers paim off interior plants as "Famingtons," which would otherwise be a ding in the makes.

In Whilesine and ventry amaproved lands to from \$30 to \$50 per more; or property of either obesides in the work land on acases, of or a moosyrest. And here led me say that at the neigh before of this species of which would otherwise be a ding in the makes.

In Whilesine and ventry amaproved lands to from \$30 to \$50 per more; or property of either obesides in the west, and the hold of avastorable and the unemployed of Beatern clause colours the same and the stop of the same and or the same and the same and the same and or the same and the same and the same and or the same and the same and the same and or the same and the same and the same and the same and or the same and the same and the sam